

The birds of the Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone

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Les oiseaux des Monts Loma, Sierra Leone. En 18 jours de travaux sur le terrain dans les Monts Loma, au nord-est de la Sierra Leone, du 14 février au 2 mars 2008, nous avons recensé 257 espèces d'oiseaux. En prenant en compte les mentions publiées précédemment, le nombre total des espèces d'oiseaux connues du site, qui est une Zone d'Importance pour la Conservation des Oiseaux, est à présent de 339, ou plus de 50% des espèces enregistrées dans le pays entier. Parmi celles-ci, une est Menacée d'extinction (le Vautour charognard *Necrosyrtes monachus*), sept sont classées comme Vulnérables (l'Aigle martial *Polemaetus bellicosus*, la Chouette-pêcheuse rousse *Scotopelia ussheri*, le Calao à joues brunes *Bycanistes cylindricus*, le Calao à casque jaune *Ceratogymna elata*, le Bulbul à barbe jaune *Criniger olivaceus*, la Prinia du Sierra Leone *Schistolais leontica* et le Picatharte de Guinée *Picathartes gymnocephalus*), sept comme Quasi menacées et une comme Insuffisamment connue. Neuf des 16 espèces confinées à la Zone d'Endémisme d'Oiseaux de la forêt de Haute Guinée sont présentes et 123 (ou 73%) des 168 espèces du biome des forêts guinéo-congolaises connues de Sierra Leone. Le site, qui avait été désigné comme réserve forestière (avec chasse interdite) en 1952, est devenu un parc national en décembre 2013 et supporte toujours des étendues relativement importantes d'habitat intact, devenu rare ailleurs en Afrique de l'Ouest.

Summary. During 18 days of field work in the Loma Mountains, in north-east Sierra Leone, between 14 February and 2 March 2008, 257 bird species were recorded. With previous records, this brings the total number of bird species known from the site, which qualifies as an Important Bird Area, to 339, i.e. more than 50% of the species recorded in the whole of the country. Of these, one is Endangered (Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus*), seven are classified as Vulnerable (Martial Eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus*, Rufous Fishing Owl *Scotopelia ussheri*, Brown-cheeked Hornbill *Bycanistes cylindricus*, Yellow-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna elata*, Yellow-bearded Greenbul *Criniger olivaceus*, Sierra Leone Prinia *Schistolais leontica* and Yellow-headed Picathartes *Picathartes gymnocephalus*), seven as Near Threatened and one as Data Deficient. Nine of the 16 species restricted to the Upper Guinea forests Endemic Bird Area occur and 123 (or 73%) of the 168 Guinea-Congo Forests biome species recorded in Sierra Leone. The site, which was designated a non-hunting forest reserve in 1952, became a national park in December 2013 and still holds relatively large tracts of undisturbed habitat, which is rare elsewhere in West Africa.

The Loma Mountains, located in the mountainous north-east of Sierra Leone, support some of the rarest bird species in the country and have been recognized as an Important Bird Area—one of only ten IBAs in Sierra Leone (Okoni-Williams *et al.* 2001). Their altitude varies from c.400 m in the lowlands to 1,945 m at the summit of Mount Bintumani (also called Loma Mansa; 09°13'30"N 11°07'00"W), the highest mountain in West Africa west of Mount Cameroon (Fig. 2). The vegetation comprises Guinea-Congo lowland forest, here near its western limit, with elements of montane evergreen forest up to c.1,700 m (Fig. 3). Tree-ferns occur along watercourses at higher altitudes. On the plateau, most of which lies above 1,200 m, grassland and rocky outcrops are interspersed by strips of gallery forest along the many small streams (Fig. 4). On the slopes of the plateau and at lower altitudes, forest-savanna mosaic occurs (Fig. 5). There

are some villages, cultivated areas and farmbush around the base, mostly at c.400–500 m (Figs. 6–8); farming does not normally occur beyond the lower slopes (Okoni-Williams *et al.* 2001). The climate consists of a dry season, extending from November to April, and a wet season, in May–October. Mean annual precipitation is 1,600–2,400 mm, with January typically being the driest month and September the wettest. Temperatures range from 10–33°C, with a cooler and more mesic climate in the highlands than in the surrounding lowlands (Cole 1974, Forestry Division 2012).

The forests of the Loma Mountains are part of the Upper Guinea forest block, which forms the western part of the West African Guinean Forests hotspot, one of the 34 biologically richest and most endangered terrestrial ecoregions in the world (Mittermeier *et al.* 2004). West African forests are rapidly disappearing and the survival

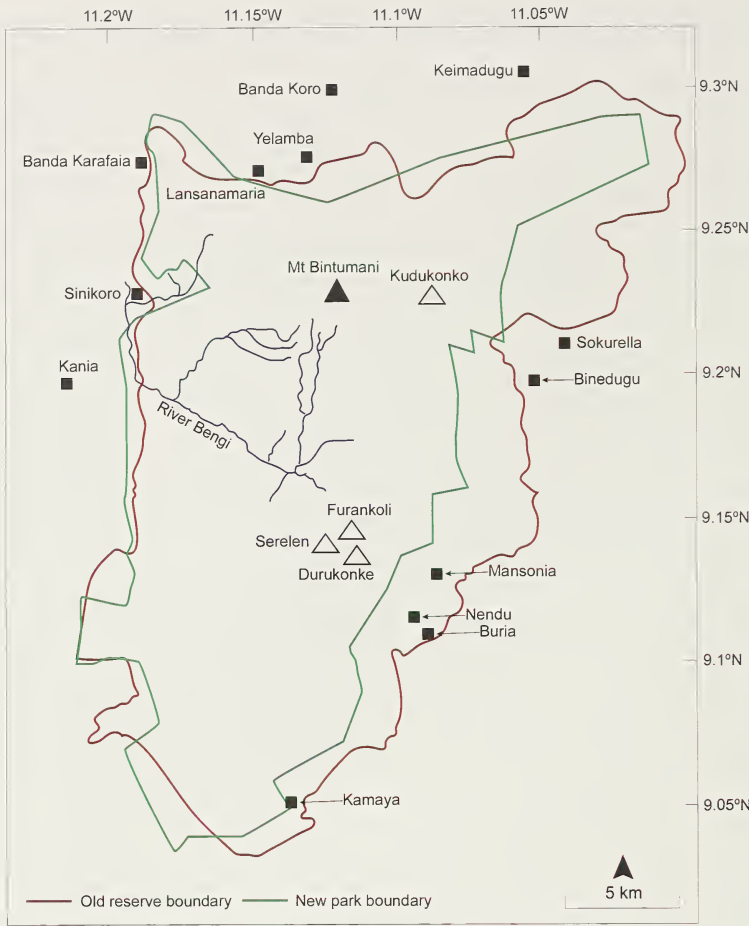


Figure 1. Map of the Loma Mountains indicating the limits of the former non-hunting forest reserve and the national park (from Forestry Division 2012)
 Carte des Monts Loma montrant les limites de l'ancienne réserve forestière et du parc national (d'après Forestry Division 2012)

of birds in the Upper Guinea forests is becoming increasingly dependent on ever-fewer, and smaller, areas. Montane ecosystems are especially rare and the Loma Mountains were thought by Sayer *et al.* (1992) to contain the largest undisturbed tract of such forest remaining in the region, something which remains true. Forty-eight large mammal species have been recorded, among them several listed as Endangered, such as Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes verus*, Western Red Colobus *Piliocolobus badius*, Diana Monkey *Cercopithecus d. diana* and Pygmy Hippopotamus *Hexaprotodon liberiensis*. Whilst the Chimpanzee population may be one of the densest in West Africa, most other large mammals occur at relatively low densities. At least 1,576 vascular plant species have been found, belonging to 135 families and 757 genera, some species being endemic to the Loma Mountains (Forestry Division 2012).

The Loma Mountains are in Koinadugu District, Northern Province, Sierra Leone's largest

and least populated region. The site, designated a non-hunting forest reserve, covering 33,201 ha, in 1952, was upgraded to a national park in December 2013 (Government of Sierra Leone Gazette Vol. CXLIV, No. 2, 16 May 2014), to offset the environmental impact caused by the building of the Bumbuna dam on the Sele River. A preliminary five-year management plan has been proposed (Forestry Division 2012). Due to inconsistencies in the original boundary description and the fact that some encroachment has occurred along the reserve's edges, it was decided to re-demarcate the protected zone and a new boundary, excluding human settlements, was established in 2010 with support of the World Bank, following natural contour lines, inter-village paths and watercourses. Concrete pillars have been erected along the 97.1 km-long new boundary and the planting of 20,000 trees of *Tectona grandis*, *Mangifera indica* and *Heritiera utilis* to serve as live boundary markers has commenced. As a result



Figure 2. Mount Bintumani, the highest peak of the Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, February 2008; rising to 1,945 m it is also the highest mountain in West Africa west of Mount Cameroon (Ron Demey)

Le Mont Bintumani, le plus haut sommet des Monts Loma, Sierra Leone, février 2008 ; avec une hauteur de 1.945 m il s'agit également de la plus haute montagne en Afrique de l'Ouest à l'ouest du Mont Cameroun (Ron Demey)

Figure 3. Evergreen forest along a (dry) watercourse in the highlands, Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, February 2008 (Ron Demey)

Forêt sempervirente le long d'un cours d'eau (à sec) dans la zone de haute altitude, Monts Loma, Sierra Leone, février 2008 (Ron Demey)



of the re-demarcation, the size of Loma National Park has been reduced to 28,731 ha (Forestry Division 2012; Fig. 1).

The protected area and Mount Bintumani are only accessible on foot via trails from various villages near the boundary. Due to there being no roads within the protected area, while roads to the surrounding villages are poor or non-existent, the relatively low population pressure and the fact that the plateau and most of its slopes are unsuitable for cultivation, habitat-threat levels are currently low (Okoni-Williams *et al.* 2001). However, given that the human population continues to grow,

threats are likely to increase, as local communities are dependent on the park for bushmeat, which provides up to 60% of their protein, and for timber (for construction, firewood and charcoal) (Forestry Division 2012).

The first ornithologist to visit the Loma Mountains was G. L. Bates, who made an extensive tour through Sierra Leone and Guinea in February–August 1930, during which he spent 12 days, on 24 February–7 March, at Banda Karafaia, near the foot of Mount Bintumani in the north-west, at c.500–600 m (*cf.* Fig. 1), where he collected 42 species and observed several



Figure 4. The plateau in the Mount Bintumani environs, with grassland and rocky outcrops interspersed by strips of gallery forest, Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, February 2008 (Ron Demey)

Le plateau aux environs du Mont Bintumani, avec des prairies de haute altitude et affleurements rocheux entrecoupés de bandes de forêt galerie, Monts Loma, Sierra Leone, février 2008 (Ron Demey)



Figure 5. Forest–savanna mosaic, Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, February 2008 (Ron Demey)

Mosaïque de forêt–savane, Monts Loma, Sierra Leone, février 2008 (Ron Demey)

others (Bannerman 1931–32, Bates 1931; see Appendix 1). He climbed the mountain on 9 March, having spent the previous day at a camp site at c.900 m, where he collected three species and observed two additional ones; higher up he collected just two more specimens, one of which was the type of *Saxicola torquatus nebularum* (described in Bates 1930). To the list from Banda Karafaia, a specimen of Narrow-tailed Starling *Poeyoptera lugubris*, secured by G. J. Houghton (who collected birds in Sierra Leone, mostly on the Freetown Peninsula, in February 1911–March 1914), must be added (Bannerman 1932). William Serle visited Mount Bintumani in late November 1942 and again in mid-April 1946, and listed 35 species (including two from Banda Karafaia), of which 21 were new for the site and 22 were substantiated by specimens (Serle 1948–49). R. R. Glanville camped for ten days north of Mount Bintumani at c.900 m on 2–11 January 1951, and climbed the summit on 10th (Glanville

1951). His list contains 59 species (although he mentions recording 62), of which 32 were new and an equal number (not all of them new) were supported by specimens. Geoffrey Field, a long-time resident based in Freetown, visited the mountains for five days in the first week of January 1973 and published some of his records, six of which were new for the site (Field 1973, 1974). The first systematic survey was undertaken by a University of East Anglia team (UEA) in February–April 1992, which recorded 247 species in eight weeks (Atkinson *et al.* 1996), of which 149 were additions to the site list. Among these, however, four had not previously been found in the country and therefore require proper documentation to be accepted. A. Kortenhoven, a biologist studying ungulates in Loma, observed birds opportunistically in July 2002 and between May 2006 and October 2007. He recorded 101 species (A. Kortenhoven pers. comm.), of which 17 had not been found previously.



Figure 6. Farmbrush and forest, Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, February 2008 (Ron Demey)

Formations secondaires post-culturales et forêt, Monts Loma, Sierra Leone, février 2008 (Ron Demey)

Figure 7. Cultivation in forest near Sinikoro, Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, February 2008 (Ron Demey)

Cultures en forêt près de Sinikoro, Monts Loma, Sierra Leone, février 2008 (Ron Demey)

Figure 8. Savanna near Sinikoro, Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, February 2008 (Ron Demey)

Savane près de Sinikoro, Monts Loma, Sierra Leone, février 2008 (Ron Demey)

Here we present the results of 18 days of field work in the Loma Mountains, carried out in the dry season, from 14 February to 2 March 2008, and refer to previous records where relevant. A comprehensive list of the birds recorded in the Loma Mountains is given in Appendix 1.

Study area and Methods

We accessed the area via the village of Sinikoro, located at the north-western limits of the national park (see Fig. 1). Three camps were established. The main camp, hereafter named Camp 1 ($09^{\circ}12'45.10''\text{N}$ $11^{\circ}08'37.40''\text{W}$; 14–25 February), was sited next to a small, rocky stream at the forest edge at 1,330 m, just below the plateau. A few paths and transects ran from this camp in various directions; the main path reached the edge of the plateau after *c.*300 m.

Camp 2 ($09^{\circ}13'21.00''\text{N}$ $11^{\circ}09'28.47''\text{W}$; 26–28 February) was established along the path to Camp 1 within closed-canopy forest on sloping terrain crossed by small, rocky streams at *c.*770 m. Approximately 100 m below the camp was an area of wooded savanna.

Camp 3 was established at the edge of Sinikoro ($09^{\circ}13'48.50''\text{N}$ $11^{\circ}11'49.70''\text{W}$; 29 February–2 March) along the main access road, at 400 m. Patches of closed-canopy forest alternated with more open and degraded areas, farmbrush, recently cut clearings, agricultural plots and wooded savanna.

The principal method used during this study consisted of observing birds by walking slowly along tracks and trails, where present, and stopping frequently. Attempts were made to cover as much ground and visit as many habitats as possible.

Mist-netting was carried out on one morning and one afternoon at each of the three locations. Two 6-m nets were set in forest next to small streams for a total of 42 hours (5.04 100-m net-hours).

The weather was usually sunny with daytime temperatures of 18–24°C in the highlands, to more than 30°C in the lowlands; at night, temperatures could be as low as 15°C in both areas. Although the sky was clear on the first two days, it became increasingly hazy thereafter due to the Harmattan, the dry and dusty north-easterly wind from the Sahara, which was particularly strong on some days. It rained only twice: a short, heavy shower at 17.00–17.30 hrs on 25 February and continuous rain at 22.00–06.30 hrs during the night of 28–29 February.

Results

In total, 257 species were recorded by us (see Appendix 1). Of these, four are classified as Vulnerable (Martial Eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus*, Yellow-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna elata*, Yellow-headed Picathartes *Picathartes gymnocephalus* and Sierra Leone Prinia *Schistolais leontica*), seven as Near Threatened (Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*, Crowned Eagle *Stephanoaetus coronatus*, Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*, Blue-moustached Bee-eater *Merops mentalis*, Black-headed Rufous Warbler *Bathmocercus cerviniventris*, Rufous-winged Illadopsis *Illadopsis rufescens* and Copper-tailed Glossy Starling *Hylopsar cupreocauda*), while one is considered Data Deficient (Emerald Starling *Lamprotornis iris*) (BirdLife International 2014). Rufous Fishing Owl *Scotopelia ussheri*, classified as Vulnerable and recorded during the 1992 survey (Atkinson *et al.* 1996), was possibly heard on one occasion.

Among the 13 mist-netted species (Appendix 2), just one—White-bellied Kingfisher *Corythornis leucogaster*—was not recorded otherwise. Fifty-one species had not been recorded previously. Thus, 339 bird species are now known from the site (Appendix 1). These comprise 289 presumed residents, 31 Palearctic migrants and 16 intra-African migrants. Of the remaining three species, two involve a mix of both potentially resident individuals and either Palearctic or intra-African migrants, and the third is an intra-African vagrant.

Species of global conservation concern recorded in 1992 (Atkinson *et al.* 1996) and not observed

in 2008 include Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus*, Brown-cheeked Hornbill *Bycanistes cylindricus* and Yellow-bearded Greenbul *Criniger olivaceus*.

In total, nine of the 16 restricted-range species, i.e. landbirds with a global breeding range of <50,000 km², whose combined distributions cover the Upper Guinea forests Endemic Bird Area (which extends from Sierra Leone and south-east Guinea to south-west Ghana: Stattersfield *et al.* 1998, Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 2014) are now known from the site (Appendix 1). The site thus holds an important proportion of Upper Guinea endemics. Of the 168 Guinea–Congo forests biome species recorded in Sierra Leone (Okoni-Williams *et al.* 2001), 123 (73%), have been found in the Loma Mountains, whilst six (21.5%) of the 28 Sudan–Guinea Savanna biome species also occur (Appendix 1). Note that in the light of recent field work or taxonomic reappraisals, some changes have been made to the lists of restricted-range and biome-restricted species (*cf.* Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 2014: 75–79).

Notes on selected species

The following notes provide details mainly on the species of conservation concern and some that are noteworthy in West Africa. Sequence and scientific nomenclature generally follow the *Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Dickinson & Remsen 2013, Dickinson & Christidis 2014). English names are those used in Borrow & Demey (2014). IUCN Red List categories (BirdLife International 2014) are indicated by EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; DD = Data Deficient.

Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus* NT

Observed just once, flying over the highlands in the environs of Camp 1 at c.1,300 m. Serle (1948) saw one at Mount Bintumani on 18 April 1946. An open-country species that may wander widely; considered a vagrant to Sierra Leone (Borrow & Demey 2014, Dowsett *et al.* 2014).

Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus* EN

Not observed in 2008. Noted as common (daily records) in farmbrush by the UEA expedition (Atkinson *et al.* 1996).

Crowned Eagle *Stephanoaetus coronatus* NT

Recorded on 12 out of 18 days, at all altitudes. Usually one or a pair displaying above the forest around midday; once four adults together. Not observed by the UEA expedition (Atkinson *et al.* 1996); Glanville (1961) reported one at c.900 m.

Martial Eagle *Polemaetus bellicosus* VU

An adult soaring high above the highlands on 24 February. Mentioned as rare (1–2 records) in February–April 1992 (Atkinson *et al.* 1996).

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* NT

Observed twice: an immature on 20 February and an adult female on 23 February, both hunting over montane grassland. Serle (1948) observed a single quartering the grasslands at c.1,675 m on 22 November 1942 and Glanville (1961) saw an immature, which he believed to be this species, in the same area in January 1951. An uncommon or scarce to locally fairly common Palearctic visitor to West Africa, just reaching northern Sierra Leone.

Rufous Fishing Owl *Scotopelia ussheri* VU

An owl call, emanating from gallery forest in the highlands just before dawn on 20 February, was possibly of this species. The UEA expedition had seven sightings of probably two individuals along the Benge River (Atkinson *et al.* 1996).

Yellow-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna elata* VU

Relatively common in forest at low and mid altitudes (400–800 m), with daily observations of up to six individuals. Also observed daily in 1992 (Atkinson *et al.* 1996). A not uncommon resident in tall forest in eastern Sierra Leone (e.g. Gola Forest), but rare to uncommon and local elsewhere in its fragmented range from south-west Senegal to western Cameroon.

Brown-cheeked Hornbill *Bycanistes cylindricus*

VU

Just one record, on 3 February 1992, of a single in mature secondary forest at low altitudes (Atkinson *et al.* 1996). This Upper Guinea endemic reaches the western limits of its range in Sierra Leone.

Blue-moustached Bee-eater *Merops mentalis* NT

Four seen in the Sinikoro area on 2 March. Noted as ‘frequent’ by the UEA expedition (Atkinson *et al.* 1996). This taxon was previously treated

as a subspecies of Blue-headed Bee-eater *M. muelleri*, but has recently been afforded species rank (BirdLife International 2014).

Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*

Observed twice in 1992, over montane grassland near Mount Bintumani, at c.1,900 m (Atkinson *et al.* 1996). This Palearctic migrant, which is an uncommon to locally fairly common visitor to West Africa, was not encountered in 2008.

Yellow-headed Picathartes *Picathartes**gymnocephalus* VU

Two singles were encountered in forest at higher altitudes. A large rock within the forest in the vicinity of Camp 2 had a single fresh nest. With the help of local villagers, the UEA expedition found 11 breeding sites, four of them abandoned, each containing 2–3 nests, the majority in very disturbed forest outside the protected area (Atkinson *et al.* 1996).

Cinnamon-breasted Rock Bunting *Fringillaria**tabapisi*

A nest containing a single, feathered chick was found on 15 February on the highland plateau, below a tuft of dry grass that had survived a bush fire; thereafter the nest was checked daily from a distance and was found empty on 24 February. The species was very common in rocky grassland at high altitudes, with daily sightings of up to 15; also observed in wooded savanna at c.700 m. Reported by all previous observers; Serle (1949) found it in November 1942, but not on his second visit in mid-April 1946, suggesting the species may spend the rainy season elsewhere.

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*

One at the edge of gallery forest at c.1,600 m on 17 February. Field (1973) found the species to be common in January 1973 on the steep south-east face of Mount Bintumani, at c.1,640–1,820 m; he tentatively estimated that up to 50 may have been present. A generally rare Palearctic winter visitor to West Africa, but locally fairly common in a few uplands (Borrow & Demey 2014).

Rufous-naped Lark *Mirafra africana*

Singles were observed on five days in highland grassland; one was displaying on 17 February. Reported as ‘rare’ by the UEA expedition

(Atkinson *et al.* 1996). West of Nigeria, the species is represented by the subspecies *henrici*, which is very local and has been recorded only on Mount Nimba and at a handful of sites in Sierra Leone and Guinea.

Sierra Leone Prinia *Schistolais leontica* VU

Three family groups of 3–4 individuals were observed in bracken and shrubbery at forest edge, at c.1,300–1,400 m, in the environs of Camp 1. The species was also recorded in 1992, when three groups of 3–4 birds were seen in high-altitude gallery forest (Atkinson *et al.* 1996). This Upper Guinea endemic is uncommon to rare and extremely local, from Guinea to extreme western Côte d'Ivoire.

Black-headed Rufous Warbler *Bathmocercus cerviniventris* NT

Two pairs and three males were found in dense vegetation in moist areas and near a small stream at the forest edge in the environs of Sinikoro. All were singing; the pairs duetting. This Upper Guinea endemic has a fragmented range and is generally rare to uncommon and very local.

Yellow-bearded Greenbul *Criniger olivaceus* VU

Not observed in 2008. An adult and a recently fledged juvenile were trapped in lowland forest on 30 March 1992 and a further five sightings were obtained during the UEA expedition (Atkinson *et al.* 1996).

Baumann's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus baumanni*

Three individuals were found: in low, dense shrubbery at the forest edge (adjacent to a Sierra Leone Prinia territory) and in thick, bushy vegetation just inside rather open forest at 1,300–1,400 m, and in farmbrush at c.400 m. They were located by their song, which was uttered only occasionally and most often in the early morning, when it was more sustained, but also, albeit very briefly, later in the day, including late afternoon. This species' status has changed from Near Threatened (Collar *et al.* 1994) and Data Deficient (BirdLife International 2000, 2004) to Least Concern due to increased knowledge (Dowsett-Lemaire *et al.* 2011, BirdLife International 2014).

Rufous-winged Illadopsis *Illadopsis rufescens* NT
Fairly common, with 1–3 singing individuals recorded in forest almost daily, at all altitudes. Also recorded as 'frequent' in lowland and gallery forest by the UEA expedition (Atkinson *et al.* 1996). Bates secured a specimen at Banda Karafaia (Bannerman 1932), Serle (1949) collected two males at c.760 m and c.1,220 m, respectively, and Glanville (1961) a male at c.915 m.

Emerald Starling *Lamprotonis iris* DD

Observed in wooded savanna at 400 m on two days: four individuals on 1 March and a group of nine the next day. Bates obtained a specimen at Banda Karafaia (Bannerman 1932).

Copper-tailed Glossy Starling *Hylopsar cupreocauda* NT

Uncommon, with only 1–3 individuals per day in the lowlands, at c.400 m. This Upper Guinea endemic reaches the north-western limits of its range at Loma.

Common Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis*

Observed on 20 February (one) and 25 February (two), at the edge of gallery forest on the rocky plateau at c.1,600 m. Also reported by Field (1973) in similar habitat and on the slopes of Mount Bintumani, and by A. Kortenhoven (pers. comm.). A rare to scarce Palearctic winter visitor to West Africa (Borrow & Demey 2014).

Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*

Field (1973) observed the species on several occasions on the rocky south-east face of Mount Bintumani, from c.1,640 m to the summit, in January 1973, with five individuals on one morning. A patchily distributed, rare to scarce Palearctic winter visitor to West Africa, favouring rocky habitats (Borrow & Demey 2014).

Grey Ground Thrush *Geokichla princei*

One foraging in leaf litter along a forest stream in the highlands was observed for c.15 minutes on 22 February. Reported as 'rare' in lowland forest by the UEA expedition (Atkinson *et al.* 1996). These are the westernmost records of this extremely shy and rarely observed forest species.

Species whose presence is doubtful or requires confirmation

The following four species listed by the UEA expedition (Atkinson *et al.* 1996) had not previously been found in Sierra Leone and would therefore need proper documentation, lacking in the report, to be accepted.

Brown Nightjar *Veles binotatus*

One reportedly seen at 20.00 hrs 'hawking and sitting on lianas over Benge River near lowland base camp on 18 April 1992'. Although the habitat is suitable and the record may well be correct, Black-shouldered Nightjar *Caprimulgus (pectoralis) nigriscapularis*, not listed in the report yet recorded in 2008, cannot be eliminated. Brown Nightjar has since been documented in Gola Forest (Lindsell *et al.* 2008) and Tiwai Island (Klop *et al.* 2010, N. Borrow in *Bull. ABC* 15: 275)—the westernmost records to date.

Chestnut-bellied Starling *Lamprotornis pulcher*

One seen 'high in trees on forested slopes c.2 km north-east of lowland base camp on 7 March 1992'. The presence of this Sahel species is highly unlikely. Confusion with Emerald Starling, not listed in the report and whose distinctive coloration can be surprisingly hard to distinguish in certain lights (RD pers. obs.), cannot be eliminated.

Familiar Chat *Oenanthe familiaris*

Black-rumped Waxbill *Estrilda troglodytes*

Both observed in grassland below Bintumani peak on 9 April 1992, the former on boulders. These would be interesting records, as they are quite distant from the nearest sites where the species are known to occur, in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. The habitat appears suitable for both.

Discussion

The total of 339 bird species now known to occur in the Loma Mountains is remarkably high, representing more than 50% of the species documented for Sierra Leone (*cf.* Dowsett *et al.* 2014). Although all major habitats have been surveyed, this total is likely to further increase with additional survey work conducted at different seasons. Moreover, 15 species of global conservation concern occur—one Endangered, seven Vulnerable and seven Near Threatened—

i.e. almost half of those known in the country (BirdLife International 2014). Among these, the charismatic Yellow-headed Picathartes and the rare and little-known Rufous Fishing Owl are especially noteworthy. Moreover, highlands are a very rare habitat in West Africa and support particular bird species, such as Sierra Leone Prinia, which is very local in its restricted range and known from only one other site in Sierra Leone, the Tingi Hills (Okoni-Williams *et al.* 2001). Most Palearctic migrants were encountered at higher altitudes, an observation also made by the UEA expedition (Atkinson *et al.* 1996); Loma appears to be an important wintering and passage area for some species, e.g. Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum*, Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*, Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*, Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*, Blackcap *S. atricapilla* and Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*. Also worthy of note is the presence of Common and Blue Rock Thrushes and Ortolan Bunting, which are rare to uncommon and local winter visitors in West Africa. The number of restricted-range species is also significant: nine of the 16 restricted-range species, and 123, or 73%, of the 168 Guinea-Congo Forests biome species recorded in Sierra Leone. The fact that Loma still harbours relatively large tracts of undisturbed habitat, which is rare elsewhere in West Africa, further highlights its importance for the conservation of biodiversity. Its recent upgrading to national park combined with its relatively remote location and difficulty of access gives cause for hope that it may survive the ongoing onslaught on natural habitats throughout the region.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1. Bird species recorded in the Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone.

Sequence and scientific nomenclature generally follow the *Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (=H&M4; Dickinson & Remsen 2013, Dickinson & Christidis 2014). Amendments include placing Black Dwarf Hornbill and White-crested Hornbill in *Horizocerus*, following a recent study (Gonzalez *et al.* 2013a,b), and the barbets in *Lybiidae*, following del Hoyo & Collar (2014). Specific names within parentheses indicate that the form in question is treated as a subspecies in H&M4; thus *Caprimulgus (pectoralis) nigriscapularis* is considered to be a race of *C. pectoralis*. If different, scientific names used in Borrow & Demey (2014) are mentioned in square brackets. English names are those used in Borrow & Demey (2014).

2008 Survey: Species recorded during the survey of 14 February–2 March 2008; 1 = at >1,100 m, 2 = 700–800 m, 3 = c.400 m.

Kortenhoven: Species recorded by A. Kortenhoven (pers. comm.) in July 2002 and May 2006–October 2007.

1992 Survey: Species recorded by the University of East Anglia expedition, February–April 1992 (Atkinson *et al.* 1996).

Field 1973: Species recorded by G. Field in early January 1973 (Field 1973, 1974).

Glanv. 1951: Species recorded by R. R. Glanville on 2–11 January 1951 (Glanville 1961); * = specimen, (x) = probable record.

Serle 1942/46: Species recorded by W. Serle in late November 1942 and mid-April 1946 (Serle 1948–49); * = specimen.

Bates 1930: Species recorded by G. L. Bates on 24 February–9 March 1930 (Bannerman 1931–32, Bates 1931); * = specimen, (x) = probable record; x*+ = specimen collected by G. J. Houghton.

Status (Borrow & Demey 2001, 2014; Dowsett *et al.* 2014): R = Resident; PM = Palearctic migrant; AM = Intra-African migrant / AMb: breeding in Sierra Leone confirmed; AV = African vagrant.

IUCN Red List category (BirdLife International 2014): EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; DD = Data Deficient.

Rest. Range (= Restricted Range): UGF = Restricted to the Upper Guinea forest Endemic Bird Area (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998, Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 2014).

Biome: GCF = Restricted to the Guinea-Congo Forests biome; SGS = Restricted to the Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome.

Habitat: Fo = Primary and secondary forest; Fg = Gallery forest and forest patches in savanna; Fe = Forest edges; Gr = Montane grassland with rocky outcrops; Sa = Wooded savanna; Cf = Cultivated areas, large clearings and farmbrush; Ao = Aerial and flying overhead; Aq = Aquatic habitats (streams and ponds).

Annexe 1. Espèces d'oiseaux observées dans les Monts Loma, Sierra Leone.

L'ordre et la nomenclature scientifique suivent en général *Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (=H&M4; Dickinson & Remsen 2013, Dickinson & Christidis 2014). Les amendements comprennent le placement du Calao de Hartlaub et du Calao à huppe blanche dans *Horizocerus*, suivant une étude récente (Gonzalez *et al.* 2013a,b), et les barbets dans *Lybiidae*, suivant del Hoyo & Collar (2014). Les noms scientifiques entre parenthèses indiquent que la forme en question est traitée comme une sous-espèce par H&M4; ainsi *Caprimulgus (pectoralis) nigriscapularis* est considéré comme une sous-espèce de *C. pectoralis*. Dans les cas où les noms scientifiques utilisés dans Borrow & Demey (2014) diffèrent, ces derniers sont mentionnés entre crochets. Les noms anglais sont ceux utilisés dans Borrow & Demey (2014).

2008 Inventaire: Espèces recensées pendant l'inventaire du 14 février–2 mars 2008; 1 = à >1,100 m, 2 = 700–800 m, 3 = à environ 400 m.

Kortenhoven: Espèces recensées par A. Kortenhoven (comm. pers.) en juillet 2002 et mai 2006–octobre 2007.

1992 Inventaire: Espèces recensées pendant l'inventaire de l'expédition de l'Université de East Anglia, en février–avril 1992 (Atkinson *et al.* 1996).

Field 1973: Espèces recensées par G. Field au début janvier 1973 (Field 1973, 1974).

Glanv. 1951: Espèces recensées par R. R. Glanville, 2–11 janvier 1951 (Glanville 1961); * = spécimen, (x) = observation probable.

Serle 1942/46: Espèces recensées par W. Serle fin novembre 1942 et mi-avril 1946 (Serle 1948–49); * = spécimen.

Bates 1930: Espèces recensées par G. L. Bates, 24 février–9 mars 1930 (Bannerman 1931–32, Bates 1931); * = spécimen, (x) = observation probable; x*+ = spécimen collecté par G. J. Houghton.

Statut (Borrow & Demey 2001, 2014; Dowsett *et al.* 2014): R = Résident; PM = Migrateur paléarctique; AM = Migrateur intra-africain / AMb: nidification en Sierra Leone confirmée; AV = Occasionnel africain.

Catégorie de la Liste Rouge UICN (BirdLife International 2014): EN = Menacé d'extinction; VU = Vulnérable; NT = Quasi menacé; DD = Insuffisamment connu.

Rest. Range (= Restricted Range): UGF = Confiné à la Zone d'Endémisme d'Oiseaux de la forêt de Haute Guinée (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998, Dowsett-Lemaire & Dowsett 2014).

Biome: GCF = Confiné au biome des forêts guinéo-congolaises; SGS = Confiné au biome de la savane soudano-guinéenne.

Habitat: Fo = Forêt primaire et secondaire; Fg = Forêt galerie et îlots de forêt en savane; Fe = Lisières; Gr = Prairies de haute altitude avec affleurements rocheux; Sa = Savane boisée; Cf = Zones cultivées, grandes clairières et broussailles; Ao = Dans les airs et survolant le site; Aq = Habitats aquatiques (cours d'eau et mares).

		2008 Survey	Kortenhoven	1992 Survey	Field 1972	Glanv. 1951	Serle 1942/46	Bates 1930	Status	IUCN	Rest. Range	Biome	Habitat
ANATIDAE													
Harflaub's Duck	<i>Pteronetta hartlaubii</i>		x	x					R			GCF	Aq
NUMIDIDAE													
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>		x	x		x			R				Fo
ODONTOPHORIDAE													
Stone Partridge	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	1		x		x			R				Gr, Cf
PHASIANIDAE													
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	1							PM				Gr
Blue Quail	<i>Synoicus adansonii</i>		x						R				Gr
Double-spurred Francolin	<i>Pternistis bicalcaratus</i>	3	x	x					R				Sa
Ahanta Francolin	<i>Pternistis ahantensis</i>	1	x						R			GCF	Fe
Latham's Forest Francolin	<i>Peliperdix lathamii</i>	2,3		x		x*			R			GCF	Fo
COLUMBIDAE													
Western Bronze-naped Pigeon	<i>Columba iriditorques</i>	1,2,3		x		x		(x)	R			GCF	Fo
Lemon Dove	<i>Aplopelia larvata</i>	3							R				Fo
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	3		x				x	R				Cf
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	3							R				Sa
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	1,2,3		x		x			R				Fo, Fg
Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>	1,2,3		x		x		x	R				Cf, Sa
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	1,2,3		x		x			R				Fo, Fe
Blue-headed Wood Dove	<i>Turtur brehmeri</i>	1,2,3		x		x*			R			GCF	Fo
CAPRIMULGIDAE													
Black-shouldered Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus (pectoralis) nigriscapularis</i>	1							R				Fe
Plain Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus inornatus</i>	1							R				Gr
Freckled Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>	1		x					R				Gr
Long-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i>	1		x					R				Gr
Standard-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus longipennis</i>	1,3		x					AMb				Gr
APODIDAE													
Sabine's Spinetail	<i>Rhaphidura sabini</i>	2,3		x				(x)	R			GCF	Fo
Cassin's Spinetail	<i>Neafrapus cassini</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>			x					R				Cf
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	1							PM				Ao
Mottled Swift	<i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i>	1							R				Ao
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>			x					R				Ao
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>			x					R				Ao
African Black Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	1							R				Ao
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	1?		x		(x)			PM				Ao
CUCULIDAE													
Black-throated Coucal	<i>Centropus leucogaster</i>	3							R			GCF	Fo
Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	1,3	x	x		x			R				Cf, Sa
Yellowbill	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	1,2,3		x					R				Fo
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	1,3							AMb				Cf, Fg
Yellow-throated Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx flavigularis</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	1,2,3	x	x					AMb				Cf, Fe

		2008 Survey	Kortemoven	1992 Survey	Field 1972	Glanv. 1951	Serle 1942/46	Bates 1930	Status	IUCN	Rest. Range	Biome	Habitat
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	1,2,3	x	x				x	R				Fo
Didric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	3	x	x					Amb				Cf
Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx mechowi</i>	1,2,3		x				x*	R			GCF	Fo
Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx olivinus</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	1,2,3		x					AM				Fo
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>			x					AM				Fo
RALLIDAE													
Nkulengu Rail	<i>Himantornis haematopus</i>					x*			R				
Grey-throated Rail	<i>Canirallus oculus</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		x						R				Aq
SAROTHRURIDAE													
White-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura pulchra</i>	3							R			GCF	Cf, Aq
Buff-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>		x						R				
Red-chested Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura rufa</i>			x					R				Cf
HELIORNITHIDAE													
African Finfoot	<i>Podica senegalensis</i>			x					R				Fo, Aq
MUSOPHAGIDAE													
Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaëola cristata</i>	1,3	x	x		x	x		R				Fo, Fg
Green Turaco	<i>Tauraco persa</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x	x	x*	R			GCF	Fo, Fg
CICONIIDAE													
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>			x					R				Cf, Fe
SCOPIIDAE													
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>		x	x					R				Sa
ARDEIDAE													
White-crested Tiger Heron	<i>Tigriornis leucolopha</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>			x					R				Aq
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			x					R/PM				Aq
BURHINIDAE													
Senegal Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>			x					R				Cf
SCOLOPACIDAE													
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			x					PM				Aq
ACCIPITRIDAE													
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	3		x					PM				Ao
African Harrier Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x			R				Fo
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x		x	R				Ao
Bateleur	<i>Terathopus ecaudatus</i>	1					x		AV	NT			Ao
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>			x				x	R	EN			Cf
Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>		x	x					R				Fo
Crowned Eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	1,2,3				x			R	NT			Ao, Fo
Marial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	1	x	x					R	VU			Ao, Sa
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	1,3	x						R				Ao, Cf
African Hawk Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>			x					R				Gr
Cassin's Hawk Eagle	<i>Aquila africana</i>	3		x		x*			R				Fo
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus wahlbergi</i>	3							AM				Sa
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	1							PM				Ao

		2008 Survey	Kortenhoven	1992 Survey	Field 1972	Glanv. 1951	Serie 1942/46	Bates 1930	Status	IUCN	Rest. Range	Biome	Habitat
Ayres's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus ayresii</i>		x						R				Fo
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	3		x					R				Sa
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1		x					PM				Gr
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	1				(x)	x		PM	NT			Gr
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	1,2,3		x					R				Fo
Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	3	x	x					R				Cf
Long-tailed Hawk	<i>Urotriorchis macrourus</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus migrans parasitus</i>			x				x	AMb				Cf
Red-necked Buzzard	<i>Buteo auguralis</i>	1,2,3	x	x					R				Ao
STRIGIDAE													
African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	1,3		x					R				Fo, Fe
Greyish Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo (africanus) cinerascens</i>			x					R				Sa
Fraser's Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo poensis</i>	1,2							R				Fo
Verreaux's Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	3							R				Cf
Akun Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo leucostictus</i>			x					R			GCF	Fg
Rufous Fishing Owl	<i>Scotopelia ussheri</i>	1?		x					R	VU	UGF	GCF	Fo, Aq
TROGONIDAE													
Narina's Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	1,2,3		x		x			R				Fo, Fg
BUCEROTIDAE													
African Pied Hornbill	<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>	3	x	x		x		x*	R			GCF	Fo, Cf, Fe
Black Dwarf Hornbill	<i>Horizocerus hartlaubi</i>		x	x					R			GCF	Fo
White-crested Hornbill	<i>Horizocerus albocristatus</i>		x	x			x		R			GCF	Fo
Black-casqued Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna atrata</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
Yellow-casqued Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna elata</i>	1,2,3		x		x		x	R	VU		GCF	Fo
Piping Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes fistulator</i>	3	x					(x)	R			GCF	Fo
Brown-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes cylindricus</i>			x					R	VU	UGF	GCF	Fo
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>	2,3							R			GCF	Fo
INDICATORIDAE													
Thick-billed Honeyguide	<i>Indicator (minor) conirostris</i>	1,2,3		x					R				Fo
Spotted Honeyguide	<i>Indicator maculatus</i>	1		x				x*	R			GCF	Fo
Lyre-tailed Honeyguide	<i>Melichneutes robustus</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
PICIDAE													
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1							PM				Fg
Little Green Woodpecker	<i>Campethera maculosa</i>	3	x						R				Fo, Fe
Buff-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nivosa</i>	2,3	x	x				x*	R			GCF	Fo
Brown-eared Woodpecker	<i>Campethera caroli</i>	1				x*			R			GCF	Fo
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	3		x					R				Sa
Melancholy Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos (gabonensis) lugubris</i>	1,2,3	x	x				x*	R			GCF	Fo, Cf
Fire-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus pyrrhogaster</i>	1,2,3		x		x*			R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Grey Woodpecker	<i>Mesopicos goertae</i>	3							R				Sa
Brown-backed Woodpecker	<i>Ipophilus obsoletus</i>		x						R				Sa
LYBIIDAE													
Yellow-spotted Barbet	<i>Buccanodon duchailui</i>	2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Naked-faced Barbet	<i>Gymnobucco calvus</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x*			R			GCF	Fo, Fe, Cf

		2008 Survey	Kortenhoven	1992 Survey	Field 1972	Glanv. 1951	Serle 1942/46	Bates 1930	Status	IUCN	Rest. Range	Biome	Habitat
Speckled Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>	1,2,3	x	x					R			GCF	Fo, Fe, Fg
Red-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus atroflavus</i>	1,2,3		x			x*		R			GCF	Fo
Yellow-throated Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus subsulphureus</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x*			R				Fg, Sa
Vieillot's Barbet	<i>Lybius vieilloti</i>	3							R				Sa
Double-toothed Barbet	<i>Pogonornis bidentatus</i>	1	x	x					R				Fg
Yellow-billed Barbet	<i>Trachylaemus purpuratus</i>	1,3							R			GCF	Fo, Fe
MEROPIDAE													
White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>	2,3	x	x		x			AM				Ao, Sa, Cf
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	2,3	x			x*			PM				Sa
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	1,2,3	x	x			x*	x	R				Gr, Sa
Black Bee-eater	<i>Merops gularis</i>	1,3	x	x					R			GCF	Fo, Fg, Fe
Blue-moustached Bee-eater	<i>Merops mentalis</i>	3		x					R	NT		GCF	Fo
CORACIIDAE													
Rufous-crowned Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>		x						AM				Sa
Blue-throated Roller	<i>Eurystomus gularis</i>	3		x					R			GCF	Cf, Fe
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	3		x					Amb				Cf, Fe
ALCEDINIDAE													
African Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina lecontei</i>				x		x*		R			GCF	Fo
African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>	3	x	x					R/AMB				Cf
White-bellied Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis leucogaster</i>	2		x					R			GCF	Fo, Aq
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>				x				R				Aq
Shining-blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo quadibrachys</i>	1	x	x					R				Fo, Aq
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>		x	x					R				Aq
Chocolate-backed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon badia</i>	2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	1,2,3	x	x				x*	AMB				Sa, Cf
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>							x*	R				
Blue-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>	1,3		x					R				Fg, Sa
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>				x				R				Cf
FALCONIDAE													
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>				x				PM				Gr
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1		x			x		R				Ao
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		x						R				Ao
(Fox Kestrel?)	<i>Falco sp. (alopez?)</i>					x		x					
CALYPTOMENIDAE													
African Broadbill	<i>Smithornis capensis</i>	1	x	x					R				Fo
Rufous-sided Broadbill	<i>Smithornis rufolateralis</i>	2							R			GCF	Fo
broadbill sp.	<i>Smithornis sp.</i>							x					
CAMPEPHAGIDAE													
Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i>	1	x	x	x				R				Fo
Purple-throated Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga quisqualina</i>	1		x		x*			R				Fo
ORIOIIDAE													
Western Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus brachyrhynchus</i>	1,2	x	x		x		x*	R			GCF	Fo
Black-winged Oriole	<i>Oriolus nigripennis</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo, Fe, Fg

		2008 Survey	Kortenhoven	1992 Survey	Field 1972	Glavn. 1951	Serle 1942/46	Bates 1930	Status	IUCN	Rest. Range	Biome	Habitat
PLATYSTEIRIDAE													
Senegal Batis	<i>Batis senegalensis</i>			x				x*	R				Cf
Chestnut Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya castanea</i>	1,2		x					R			GCF	Fo
Red-cheeked Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya blissetti</i>	1,2,3	x	x				x*	R			GCF	Fo, Fe, Cf
Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye	<i>Dyaphorophya concreta</i>	1	x	x		x*	x*		R				Fo, Fe
Common Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>	1,2	x	x	x	x*			R				Fg, Fe, Cf
VANGIDAE													
Red-billed Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops caniceps</i>	1,2	x	x					R			GCF	Fo
Shrike Flycatcher	<i>Megabyas flammulatus</i>	1,2,3	x	x				x*	R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Black-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Bias musicus</i>	3				x			R				Cf
MALACONOTIDAE													
Fiery-breasted Bush-shrike	<i>Malaconotus cruentus</i>	1,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Grey-headed Bush-shrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>		x						R				Fg
Many-coloured Bush-shrike	<i>Chlorophoneus multicolor</i>	1,2,3							R			GCF	Fo, Fg
Sulphur-breasted Bush-shrike	<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>		x						R				Sa
Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>	1,2,3	x	x				x*	R				Fg
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	1,3							R				Cf, Fe
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	3		x					R				Sa
Sooty Boubou	<i>Laniarius leucorhynchus</i>	1		x					R			GCF	Fe
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus major</i>	1		x				x*	R				Fg
DICRURIDAE													
Square-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x*	x*	x*	R				Fg, Fe
Shining Drongo	<i>Dicrurus atripennis</i>	2		x					R			GCF	Fo
Velvet-mantled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus modestus</i>	3		x					R				Cf
LANIIDAE													
Northern Fiscal (Common Fiscal)	<i>Lanius humeralis</i> [L. collaris]	3	x	x					R				Cf
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	1							PM				Gr
CORVIDAE													
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>			x					R				Cf
MONARCHIDAE													
Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher	<i>Trochocercus nitens</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	1	x	x		x*	x*	x*	R				Fg, Fe
Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	1,2,3		x		x*		x*	R			GCF	Fo, Fe
EUPETIDAE													
Yellow-headed Picathartes	<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>	1,2	x	x					R	VU	UGF	GCF	Fo
NECTARINIIDAE													
Fraser's Sunbird	<i>Deleornis fraseri</i>	2,3		x			x*		R			GCF	Fo
Green Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes rectirostris</i>	2,3							R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i> [<i>Anthodiaeta collaris</i>]	1,3	x	x					R				Cf, Fe
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>	1		x					R				Fe
Blue-throated Brown Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra cyanoaema</i>	2,3							R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	1,2,3		x					R				Fo, Fg
Buff-throated Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra adelberti</i>	3							R			GCF	Cf
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	3							R				Sa

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Olive-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chloropygius</i>	1,3		x					R				Cf, Fe
Splendid Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris coccinigastrus</i>							x*	R				
Johanna's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris johannae</i>	3							R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Superb Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris superbus</i>			x					R			GCF	Fe
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x*			R				Fg, Cf, Sa
Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>	3		x					R				Sa
PLOCEIDAE													
Grosbeak Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>		x	x					R				Cf
Red-headed Quelea	<i>Quelea erythrops</i>	2							AMb				Sa
Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	3							R				Cf
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	1	x				x		R				Gr
Black-winged Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>	2,3	x				x		R				Sa
Yellow-mantled Widowbird	<i>Euplectes macroura</i>		x						R				Cf
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	1,3		x	x			x*	R				Fg, Fe, Cf
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	3		x					R				Cf
Vieillot's Black Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>	1,3	x	x					R			GCF	Cf, Sa
Yellow-mantled Weaver	<i>Ploceus tricolor</i>	1							R			GCF	Fo
Compact Weaver	<i>Ploceus superciliosus</i>	3						x*	R				Sa
Preuss's Weaver	<i>Ploceus preussi</i>	1	x	x					R			GCF	Fe
Red-vented Malimbe	<i>Malimbus scutatus</i>	3		x					R			GCF	Fe, Cf
Blue-billed Malimbe	<i>Malimbus nitens</i>	1,3		x				x*	R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Red-headed Malimbe	<i>Malimbus rubricollis</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo, Fe, Cf
Crested Malimbe	<i>Malimbus malimbicus</i>	1	x	x		x			R			GCF	Fo
ESTRILDIDAE													
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>			x					R				Cf
Blue-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	3		x					R				Sa
Yellow-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>	1							R			SGS	Sa
Dybowski's Twinspot	<i>Euschistospiza dybowskii</i>	1	x	x					R			SGS	Sa
Western Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga haematina</i>	3		x				x*	R			GCF	Fe
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	3							R				Sa
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	1,3		x		x*			R				Sa
Green Twinspot	<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>			x			x*		R				Fe
Grey-headed Oliveback	<i>Nesocharis capistrata</i>			x					R			SGS	Cf
Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita bicolor</i>	3							R			GCF	Fe
Grey-headed Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>	1,2,3		x					R				Fo, Fe, Cf
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>			x					R				Sa
Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	2,3		x					R				Cf, Fe
VIDUIDAE													
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>			x					R				Sa, Cf
indigobird sp.	<i>Vidua</i> sp.					x*			R				
MOTACILLIDAE													
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1,2,3		x	x	x*		x*	PM				Gr, Sa, Cf
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>			x					R				Gr
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	1	x	x	x		x*		R				Gr
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>			x					R				Cf

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Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>	1		x			x	x*	R				Fo
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	3		x				x*	PM				Cf
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>			x					R				Cf
FRINGILLIDAE													
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>	1,3		x					R				Sa
EMBERIZIDAE													
Cinnamon-breasted Rock Bunting	<i>Fringillaria [Emberiza] tahapisi</i>	1,2		x	x	x	x	x*	R				Gr
Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	1			x				PM				Gr
HYLIOTIDAE													
Violet-backed Hyliota	<i>Hyliota violacea</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
STENOSTIRIDAE													
Dusky Crested Flycatcher	<i>Elminia nigromitrata</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo, Fg
African Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia longicauda</i>	1	x	x	x				R				Fg
PARIDAE													
White-shouldered Black Tit	<i>Melaniparus [Parus] guineensis</i>							x*	R				
Dusky Tit	<i>Melaniparus [Parus] funereus</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
NICATORIDAE													
Western Nicator	<i>Nicator chloris</i>	1,3	x	x					R			GCF	Fo, Fe
ALAUDIDAE													
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafra africana</i>	1		x					R				Gr
MACROSPHENIDAE													
Green Crombec	<i>Sylvietta virens</i>	1,3	x	x					R			GCF	Cf, Fe
Lemon-bellied Crombec	<i>Sylvietta denti</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo, Fe
African Moustached Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	1,3					x*		R				Sa
Kemp's Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus kempii</i>	1,2,3							R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Grey Longbill	<i>Macrosphenus concolor</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo, Fe
CISTICOLIDAE													
Senegal Eremomela	<i>Eremomela pusilla</i>	2,3							R			SGS	Sa
Rufous-crowned Erememela	<i>Eremomela badiceps</i>	1,2,3		x			x*		R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Sierra Leone Prinia	<i>Schistolais leontica</i>	1	x	x					R	VU	UGF	GCF	Fe
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>	1		x	x				R				Fg
Black-capped Apalis	<i>Apalis nigriceps</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Sharpe's Apalis	<i>Apalis sharpii</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	1,2,3	x	x				x*	R				Cf, Fe
Yellow-browed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera supercilialis</i>	3	x	x					R			GCF	Fe
Olive-green Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Oriole Warbler	<i>Hypergerus atriceps</i>			x					R			SGS	Fe
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	3						x	R				Sa, Cf
Singing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cantans</i>	3		x					R				Sa
Whistling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola lateralis</i>	2,3						x*	R				Sa, Cf
Rock-loving Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>	1,2		x			x*		R				Gr
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>			x					R				Gr
Short-winged Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	3							R				Sa, Gr
Black-backed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola eximius</i>	1							R				Gr
Black-headed Rufous Warbler	<i>Bathmocercus cerviniventris</i>	3							R	NT	UGF	GCF	Cf, Fe

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Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	2,3	x						R				Sa, Cf
Red-winged Warbler	<i>Prinia erythroptera</i> [<i>Heliolais erythropterus</i>]	3	x						R				Sa
LOCUSTELLIDAE													
Broad-tailed Warbler	<i>Schoenicola brevirostris</i>		x			x*			R				Gr
ACROCEPHALIDAE													
Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	1,2,3		x					PM				Fg, Cf
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	3							PM				Cf
European Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	3							PM				Cf
HIRUNDINIDAE													
Square-tailed Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne nitens</i>	2,3	x	x			x*		R			GCF	Ao
Fanti Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne obscura</i>	1,2,3		x		x		x*	R				Ao
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	1		x					PM				Ao
Preuss's Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon preussi</i>	1,2							R				Ao
Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	1,2,3		x					R				Ao
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica domicella</i>	1,2,3		x		x			AMB				Ao
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			x					PM				Ao
Red-chested Swallow	<i>Hirundo lucida</i>	1							R				Gr
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprocne fuligula</i>		x	x					R				Gr
Common Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	1,2		x					PM				Ao
PYCNONOTIDAE													
Slender-billed Greenbul	<i>Stelgidillas gracilirostris</i>	1,2,3	x			x*			R				Fo, Fe, Fg
Red-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Grey-headed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda canicapillus</i>	1,2,3	x						R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Yellow-throated Leaflove	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>	1	x						R				Fg
Swamp Palm Bulbul	<i>Thescelocichla leucopleura</i>	3	x	x					R			GCF	Cf, Fe
Honeyguide Greenbul	<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>	1,2,3		x				x	R			GCF	Fo, Fg
Simple Leaflove	<i>Chlorocichla simplex</i>	1,2,3	x						R			GCF	Cf, Fe
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>	1,2,3		x					R				Fo, Fg
Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>	1,2,3	x	x				x*	R				Cf, Fe
Little Grey Greenbul	<i>Eurillas gracilis</i>	3		x		x*			R			GCF	Fe
Ansorge's Greenbul	<i>Eurillas ansorgei</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Cameroon Sombre Greenbul	<i>Eurillas curvirostris</i>	3							R			GCF	Fo
Western Bearded Greenbul	<i>Criniger barbatus</i>	1,2,3		x			x*	x*	R			GCF	Fo
Red-tailed Greenbul	<i>Criniger calurus</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Yellow-bearded Greenbul	<i>Criniger olivaceus</i>			x					R	VU	UGF	GCF	Fo
Icterine Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus icterinus</i>	1	x	x			x*		R			GCF	Fo
White-throated Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus albicularis</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo, Fg
Baumann's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus baumanni</i>	1,3							R			GCF	Fe, Cf
Leaflove	<i>Phyllastrephus scandens</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x*		x*	R			GCF	Fg, Fo
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	1,2,3		x		x*	x	x*	R				Cf, Sa, Fe
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE													
Wood Warbler	<i>Rhadina</i> [<i>Phylloscopus</i>] <i>sibilatrix</i>	1,2	x	x					PM				Fe
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1,2,3		x				x*	PM				Sa, Fe

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INCERTAE SEDIS													
Green Hylia	<i>Hylia prasina</i>	1,2,3		x		x		x	R			GCF	Fo, Fe, Fg
Tit-hylia	<i>Pholidornis rufishiae</i>	1							R			GCF	Fo, Fe
SYLVIIDAE													
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	1,2,3	x	x			x*	x*	PM				Fg, Fe, Cf
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	1,3		x			x*		PM				Fe
ZOSTEROPIDAE													
Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	1,2,3	x	x	x		x*	x	R				Fe, Fg, Cf
PELLORNEIDAE													
Brown Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fe
Pale-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>	2		x				x*	R				Fo
Blackcap Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis cleaveri</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Puvel's Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis puveli</i>	1,2,3		x					R			GCF	Fg, Fe
Rufous-winged Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis rufescens</i>	1,2,3		x		x*	x*	x*	R	NT	UGF	GCF	Fo
LEIOTRICHIDAE													
Capuchin Babbler	<i>Phyllanthus atripennis</i>	1	x	x		x*			R			GCF	Fe, Cf
Brown Babbler	<i>Turdoides pledejus</i>	1							R				Fe
SITTIDAE													
African Spotted Creeper	<i>Salpomis salvadori</i> [S. spilnotus]							x*	R				
STURNIDAE													
Forest Chestnut-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus fulgidus</i>	3		x					R			GCF	Fo
Narrow-tailed Starling	<i>Poeoptera lugubris</i>							x* +	R				
Splendid Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>	3		x					AMb				Fe, Cf
Emerald Starling	<i>Lamprotornis iris</i>	3						x*	R	DD		SGS	Sa
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	1,3	x	x				x*	AMb				Sa
Copper-tailed Glossy Starling	<i>Hylopsar cupreocauda</i>	3		x					R	NT	UGF	GCF	Fo, Fe
MUSCICAPIDAE													
Muscicapinae													
White-tailed Alethe	<i>Alethe diademata</i>	1,2,3	x	x			x*	x*	R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Forest Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucosticta</i>	1,2,3		x					R				Fo
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			x					PM				Fg
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>	3				x*			R				Fe
Cassin's Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa cassini</i>		x	x					R			GCF	Fo
Little Grey Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa epulata</i>	1		x					R			GCF	Fo
Dusky-blue Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa comitata</i>	3		x					R			GCF	Cf
Ussher's Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ussheri</i>	1		x					R		UGF	GCF	Fe, Fo
White-browed Forest Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria cinerascens</i>			x					R			GCF	Fo
Northern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>	2							R				Fg
Cosyphinae													
Snowy-crowned Robin Chat	<i>Cosypha niveicapilla</i>	1							R				Fo, Fg
Blue-shouldered Robin Chat	<i>Cosypha cyanocampter</i>			x					R				Cf, Fe
Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Chamaetylas poliocephala</i>	1,2		x			x	x*	R				Fo, Fe
Lowland Akalat	<i>Sheppardia cyornithopsis</i>	1,2		x		x*	x*		R			GCF	Fo, Fe
Grey-winged Akalat	<i>Sheppardia polioptera</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x*	x*		R				Fo, Fg

		2008 Survey	Kortenhoven	1992 Survey	Field 1972	Glanv. 1951	Serie 1942/46	Bates 1930	Status	IUCN	Rest. Range	Biome	Habitat
Forest Robin	<i>Stiphornis erythrothorax</i>	1,2,3		x				x*	R			GCF	Fo
Saxicolinae													
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	1,3							PM				Cf, Fe
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	1,2,3		x		x*		x	PM				Fg, Sa
Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	1	x		x				PM				Gr
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				x				PM				Gr
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	1,3	x	x				x	PM				Gr, Cf, Sa
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	1	x	x		x*	x*	x*	R				Gr
TURDIDAE													
White-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>	2,3		x				x*	R			GCF	Fo
Finsch's Flycatcher Thrush	<i>Stizorhina (fraseri) finschi</i>	1,2,3		x				x*	R			GCF	Fo
Grey Ground Thrush	<i>Geokichla princei</i>	1		x					R			GCF	Fo
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>	1,2,3	x	x		x	x		R				Fg, Fe
Totals		257	101	243	12	59	35	68		16	9	GCF=123	
					339							SGS=6	

Appendix 2. Bird species mist-netted in the Loma Mountains, Sierra Leone, 14 February–2 March 2008.

Annexe 2. Espèces d'oiseaux capturées dans des filets japonais dans les Monts Loma, Sierra Leone, 14 février–2 mars 2008.

Species		Altitude		
		1,300 m	750 m	400 m
1	White-bellied Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis leucogaster</i>	1	
2	Chocolate-backed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon badia</i>	1	
3	Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	2	
4	Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	1	1
5	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	2	
6	Red-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>	1	
7	Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>	1	1
8	Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>	2	1
9	White-tailed Alethe	<i>Alethe diademata</i>	1	2
10	Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Chamaetylas poliocephala</i>	3	
11	Lowland Akalat	<i>Sheppardia cyornithopsis</i>	1	
12	Forest Robin	<i>Stiphornis erythrothorax</i>		1
13	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	1	
Totals			5	14
				6